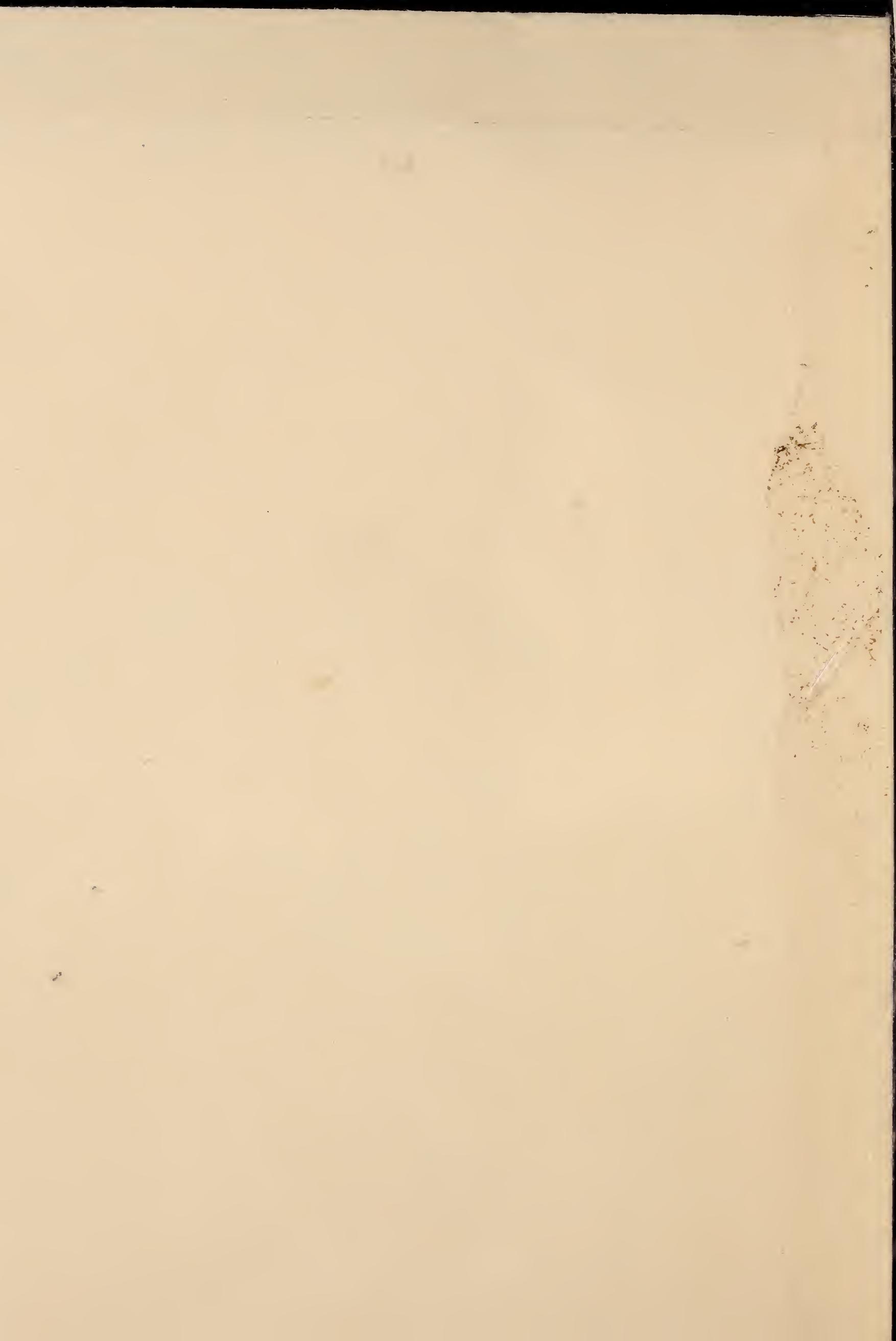


# **Historic, Archive Document**

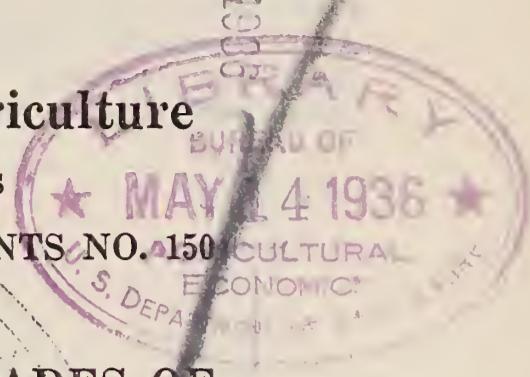
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# United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS NO. 150 CULTURAL ECONOMIC



## REVISION OF STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON

### CONTENTS

	Page
Universal cotton standards revised effective August 20, 1936-----	1
Classification according to the new standards-----	5
Public notice establishing official cotton standards of the United States for the grade of American upland cotton, effective August 20, 1936-----	6
Attendance at meetings in 1935 to consider revision of standards-----	10

### UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS REVISED EFFECTIVE AUGUST 20, 1936

The standards for the grades of American upland cotton in their present form were promulgated by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture on July 30, 1923, to be effective August 1, 1924. In the order of promulgation it was recited that since the standards had been agreed upon and accepted by all of the leading European cotton exchanges they might be termed and referred to as universal standards for American cotton.<sup>1</sup> With the exception of the establishment and subsequent modification of standard boxes for five grades of Extra White cotton, these standards for upland grades remained as promulgated on July 30, 1923, until a general revision was officially approved on August 20, 1935, to be effective August 20, 1936. The public notice of the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the new standards appears on pages 6-9.

In recent years various requests have been received that the grade standards be so modified as to make them more representative of the grade characteristics of the bulk of the cotton now produced and to increase their usefulness to buyers and sellers in the United States and abroad. These requests have come from organizations of producers, merchants, and manufacturers in the United States and from merchants and manufacturers in foreign countries. Although in some instances the requests for changes were later withdrawn, the experience of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the cotton standardization work had clearly established the need for a general revision, as hereafter explained.

The Chief of the Bureau announced at the International Universal Standards Conference in 1933 that a study would be made of the standards and the cotton of recent crops, and that on the basis of facts developed a final determination would be made as to whether and to what extent the standards should be revised.

The study subsequently undertaken included an examination of the data already available, a survey of the cotton produced during recent crop years, and a search of the markets for cotton of the various grades.

The first data considered were contained in the regular reports made by the Bureau on the quality of the cotton of the American crop each year beginning with 1928. These data were supplemented by surveys of the color of the cotton of the crops of 1932, 1933, and 1934. For each of these years samples were

<sup>1</sup> See U. S. Department of Agriculture, Service and Regulatory Announcements (Bureau of Agricultural Economics) No. 92, Standards for Cotton Classification in the United States and Abroad, 1925.

assembled from the field and classed by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners. As a check, the samples were subjected also to precise color measurement in the fiber laboratory. The color measurements of the samples obtained in the survey of 1934 are shown in figure 1. That year was considered to be typical

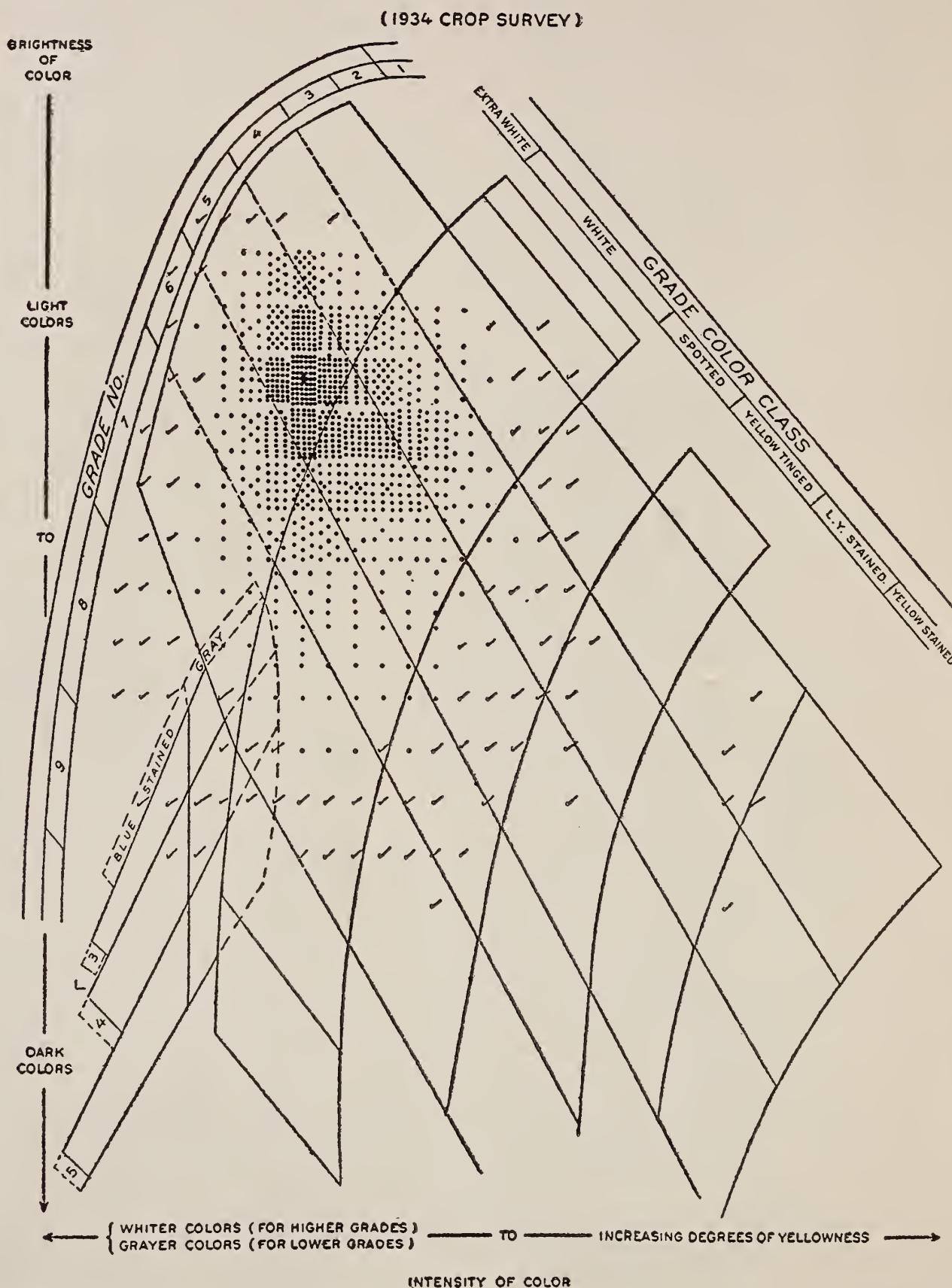


FIGURE 1.—Color survey of 1934 cotton crop: General color relationship of crop to grades embraced in universal standards as promulgated, 1923. Each dot represents approximately 0.1 percent (0.05 to 0.14, inclusive). The check marks indicate less than 0.05 percent. The 1934 crop, considered to be representative of the color of the crops of several previous years, is considerably whiter than the standards for White cotton, with few bales having the creamy color found in the high grades, or the color of the very low grades, or that of the grades for Yellow Stained or Blue Stained. In a number of instances samples classified as Spotted were of a color background which caused them to fall within the grades for White or Extra White according to color measurement.

of the others as showing the general color characteristics of recent crops. On the chart is plotted a skeleton arrangement of the color relationship between the different grades as represented by the standards promulgated in 1923. Brightness of color is shown in a vertical direction and the intensity or degree

GRADE NO.	REvised Standards											
	GRAY			WHITE			SPOTTED					
PRESENT STANDARDS			BLUE STAINED			LIGHT YELLOw STAINED			YELLOw STAINED			
1	EXTRA WHITE			WHITE			SPOTTED			YELLOW TINGED		
2	DESCRIPTIVE			DESCRIPTIVE			DESCRIPTIVE			DESCRIPTIVE		
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												

FIGURE 2.—Revised cotton grade standards (effective 1936) shown in color relationship to previous standards. The revised standards embrace 32 grades, of which 8 White and the 5 Tinged are represented by grade boxes. The 19 descriptive grades include 1 for White cotton and the 7 for Extra White, 3 for Gray, 5 for Spotted, and 3 for Yellow Stained. As shown above, the White grades were shifted to include whiter cottons, and the Tinged were shifted to eliminate the deeper colored cottons of the previous series and to include a part of the cotton previously classified as Spotted.

of color is shown in a horizontal direction. The vertical lines are necessarily curved because the cotton in the standards representing the higher grades is not only brighter but also has a higher degree of yellowness or creaminess.

These color measurements show (fig. 1) that there is a definite concentration within grades Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of White and Extra White cotton, the heaviest concentration being toward the Extra White. Such measurements further show that there was a lack of yellow and blue stained colors in the crop and that there were small proportions of the very high and very low grades.

To the extent that these surveys were representative they indicated the proportions of various colors in recent crops. Since, however, certain colors were not found in the course of the surveys a search for them was made in important spot markets (Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Memphis, New Orleans, Houston, and Galveston), but only a few bales of Blue Stained, Yellow Stained, Light Yellow Stained, or even Yellow Tinged cotton were found. It was noted, moreover, that very little cotton was classed in these markets as Extra White, though some was called "bright." Many of the samples of White cotton when later classified by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners in Washington were found to grade Extra White.

It was apparent from the study as a whole that the cotton graded against the standards for White cotton in recent years was considerably whiter than much of that represented in the old universal standards. Furthermore, since little or no Blue Stained, Yellow Stained, or Middling Fair White cotton had been produced, it was virtually impossible to procure cotton of these descriptions for the preparation of boxes to represent the grades.

In view of these facts it was decided early in 1935 that the preparation of a tentative set of revised standards should be undertaken. In it the grades for Blue Stained cotton were eliminated and the grades for Yellow Stained cotton were made descriptive. The grades for White cotton were shifted to include whiter color and the more creamy samples in the higher grades for White cotton were eliminated, since creamy colored bales could not be found in quantities sufficient to make copies of the old standards. The highest grade for White cotton, No. 1 or Middling Fair, was made descriptive, as were the grades for Extra White. The latter were increased in number from five to seven. The new Tinged grades did not contain the deeper colored cottons of the old series and the changes in the White and in the Tinged standards resulted in excluding from the descriptive standards for Spotted much of the Light Tinged cotton heretofore classified as Spotted. (Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the use of the descriptive grades for Spotted cotton in the old standards on account of the wide range of color which they embrace.) No. 2 Yellow Tinged (or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged) was eliminated in the revision.

Thus the revision of the standards provided for a reduction in the number of grades from 37 to 32, and a reduction in the number of standards represented by grade boxes from 25 to 13. The color relationship of the new to the old standards is shown in figure 2.

The revised grade boxes were exhibited to representatives of American organizations of producers, merchants, and manufacturers who met with representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington on July 11, 1935; and to representatives of the European cotton organizations that are parties to the universal cotton standards agreements at Havre, France, on July 25 and 26, 1935. With certain modifications suggested by the representatives of the European organizations and perfected at the Havre meeting, the 13 new boxes were again exhibited to representatives of the American organizations in Washington on August 19, 1935.

The names and affiliations of those in attendance at these meetings are shown on page 10.

Formal promulgation of the revised standards was issued on August 20, 1935, to be effective on August 20, 1936. This promulgation was based upon the new boxes of practical forms of the standards with only the modifications approved at the meeting in Havre.

The Secretary's order of promulgation (pp. 6-9) includes a proviso that trading in futures contracts based upon the standards now in effect may continue to the end of the last month traded in on August 20, 1935, subject to settlement by the delivery of cotton according to those standards. This proviso does not affect trading on any cotton futures exchange in the United States but it was needed to permit the orderly completion of futures contracts maturing after August 20, 1936, on certain of the exchanges abroad where trading for delivery about 2 years in the future is carried on, and where these standards are used in accordance with the universal standards agreements.

Before their effective date the new standards may be used permissively in purchases and sales of cotton when definitely specified and understood by buyers and sellers. Meanwhile the revised boxes for grade will be the basis of key sets of copies to be prepared for consideration and approval at the International Universal Standards Conference to be held in Washington in March 1936.

### CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARDS

Table 1 should be helpful in visualizing the new grades and their relationship to each other.

TABLE 1.—*Graphic illustration of the universal standards for the grade of American upland cotton as promulgated Aug. 20, 1935, effective Aug. 20, 1936*

<i>Gray</i>	<i>Extra White</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Spotted</i>	<i>Tinged</i>	<i>Yellow Stained</i>
		<i>MF</i> <b>SGM</b>			
<i>GMG</i>	<i>GMEW</i>	<b>GM</b>	<i>GMSp.</i>	<b>GMT</b>	<i>GMYS</i>
<i>SMG</i>	<i>SMEW</i>	<b>SM</b>	<i>SMSp.</i>	<b>SMT</b>	
<i>MG</i>	<i>MEW</i>	<b>M</b>	<i>MSp.</i>		<i>SMYS</i>
	<i>SLMEW</i>	<b>SLM</b>		<b>MT</b>	<i>MYS</i>
	<i>LMEW</i>	<b>LM</b>	<i>SLMSp.</i> <i>LMSp.</i>	<b>SLMT</b> <b>LMT</b>	
	<i>SGOEW</i>	<b>SGO</b>			
	<i>GOEW</i>	<b>GO</b>			

Symbols in heavy type denote grades for which practical forms or grade boxes of the revised standards will be prepared for public distribution. The grades indicated by symbols in italics are descriptive grades and will not be represented by grade boxes. Middling Fair White cotton is that which in color, leaf, and preparation is better than Strict Good Middling. Gray cotton is that which is more gray in color than that in the boxes for White cotton; Spotted cotton is that which in color is between the White and the Tinged; Yellow Stained is that which is more yellow in color than the Tinged; and Extra White is that which is whiter in color than the White grades. On and after Aug. 20, 1936, the grades shown above the horizontal line will be deliverable on futures contracts made in accordance with sec. 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act. Those below the line will not be deliverable on such futures contracts.

Special thought was given to the arrangement of samples within each of the new grade boxes, in the interest of greater ease and certainty, not only in the use of the boxes themselves but also in the use of the descriptive grades which are defined in relation to the boxes. The position of each sample in each box is numbered as shown in figure 3. Samples of similar color, leaf, and preparation are found in the same position in all boxes of a given grade.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

FIGURE 3.—Position of samples in each box.

*Averaging grade factors embracing more than one grade.*—Cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range of the new standards but which contains a combination of color, leaf, and preparation not within any

one grade must, when assigned a particular grade, be designated by that grade which is equivalent to, or if there be no exact equivalent is next below, the average of all the grade factors, but in no event may the grade assigned be more than one grade higher than the grade classification of the color or leaf contained in the sample. For example, the grade of a sample which is Strict Middling in color and preparation and which contains only slightly more leaf than is found in the box representing Middling cotton might be classified as Middling; but no matter how high the other grade factors may be, a sample may not be classified higher than Middling if either in color or leaf it is inferior to the Middling box.

*Middling color—Strict Low Middling leaf, etc.*—In an arbitration involving cotton sold as Middling color, Strict Low Middling leaf, the lowest sample in color in the Middling box may be taken as representative of the least-desirable color deliverable, and the most leafy samples in the box representing Strict Low Middling as representing the maximum leaf deliverable. Similar comparisons are appropriate for other divided grade descriptions.

*Middling Fair.*—The descriptive standard for Middling Fair cotton applies to any white cotton that is better in color, leaf, and preparation than that represented by the box for Strict Good Middling.

*Extra White.*—Cotton which in leaf and preparation is Good Middling but which is definitely whiter than the whitest samples in the box representing Good Middling is Good Middling Extra White according to the new standards. In like manner the classification of cotton according to each of the other descriptive grades for Extra White cotton may be arrived at by comparison with the whitest samples in the corresponding grade box for White cotton.

*Spotted.*—Cotton which in leaf and preparation is Good Middling but which contains definitely more spot or yellowish color than any sample in the box for Good Middling but less color than the whitest samples in the box for Good Middling Tinged cotton is classified as Good Middling Spotted. Classification of cotton according to the other descriptive grades for Spotted cotton, Strict Middling to Low Middling, inclusive, is arrived at in like manner by comparison with the corresponding grades of White cotton and with the whitest samples in the corresponding boxes for Tinged cotton.

*Yellow Stained.*—Good Middling Yellow Stained cotton is that which in leaf and preparation is Good Middling but which contains definitely more color than any sample in the box for Good Middling Tinged. Similarly, Strict Middling Yellow Stained is cotton which in leaf and preparation is Strict Middling but which is deeper in color than any sample in the Strict Middling Tinged box; and Middling Yellow Stained is that which in leaf and preparation is Middling but which is deeper in color than any sample in the Middling Tinged box.

*Gray.*—Cotton classified as Good Middling Gray, according to the new standards, is that which in leaf and preparation is Good Middling but which is definitely more gray in color than any sample in the box for Good Middling, and no darker in color than any sample in the box for Strict Low Middling. The Strict Middling Gray classification is arrived at by similar comparisons with the corresponding samples in Strict Middling and Low Middling, and the Middling Gray classification by comparisons with the corresponding samples in Middling and Strict Good Ordinary.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GRADE OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON, EFFECTIVE AUGUST 20, 1936

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States Cotton Futures Act of August 11, 1916, as amended March 4, 1919 (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 731-752); May 31, 1920 (41 Stat. 725); and February 26, 1927 (U. S. C., supp. IV, title 26, sec. 736); and by section 6 of the United States Cotton Standards Act of March 4, 1923 (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 51-65), I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish, promulgate, and give public notice of standards for grades of American upland cotton, as hereinafter set forth, effective August 20, 1936: *Provided*, That trading in futures contracts based upon standards now in effect may continue to the end of the last month which may be traded in at the time of this order, subject to settlement by the delivery of cotton according to such standards.

Since these standards have been agreed upon and accepted by the leading European cotton associations and exchanges, they may be also termed and referred to as universal standards for American cotton.

For the purposes of these standards:

#### WHITE COTTON

**No. 1 (or Middling Fair).**—No. 1 or Middling Fair shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is better than No. 2 or Strict Good Middling.

**No. 2 (or Strict Good Middling).**—No. 2 or Strict Good Middling shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 2 or Strict Good Middling, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 3 (or Good Middling).**—No. 3 or Good Middling shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 3 or Good Middling, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 4 (or Strict Middling).**—No. 4 or Strict Middling shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 4 or Strict Middling, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 5 (or Middling).**—No. 5 or Middling shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 5 or Middling, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 6 (or Strict Low Middling).**—No. 6 or Strict Low Middling shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 7 (or Low Middling).**—No. 7 or Low Middling shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 7 or Low Middling, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 8 (or Strict Good Ordinary).**—No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary, effective August 20, 1936."

**No. 9 (or Good Ordinary).**—No. 9 or Good Ordinary shall be American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 9 or Good Ordinary, effective August 20, 1936."

#### EXTRA WHITE COTTON

**No. 3 Extra White (or Good Middling Extra White).**—No. 3 Extra White or Good Middling Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 3 or Good Middling, but which is whiter than No. 3 or Good Middling.

*No. 4 Extra White (or Strict Middling Extra White).*—No. 4 Extra White or Strict Middling Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 4 or Strict Middling, but which is whiter than No. 4 or Strict Middling.

*No. 5 Extra White (or Middling Extra White).*—No. 5 Extra White or Middling Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 5 or Middling, but which is whiter than No. 5 or Middling.

*No. 6 Extra White (or Strict Low Middling Extra White).*—No. 6 Extra White or Strict Low Middling Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, but which is whiter than No. 6 or Strict Low Middling.

*No. 7 Extra White (or Low Middling Extra White).*—No. 7 Extra White or Low Middling Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 7 or Low Middling, but which is whiter than No. 7 or Low Middling.

*No. 8 Extra White (or Strict Good Ordinary Extra White).*—No. 8 Extra White or Strict Good Ordinary Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary, but which is whiter than No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary.

*No. 9 Extra White (or Good Ordinary Extra White).*—No. 9 Extra White or Good Ordinary Extra White shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 9 or Good Ordinary, but which is whiter than No. 9 or Good Ordinary.

#### TINGED COTTON

*No. 3 Tinged (or Good Middling Tinged).*—No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Tinged shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 3 or Good Middling, but which in color is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Tinged, effective August 20, 1936."

*No. 4 Tinged (or Strict Middling Tinged).*—No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Tinged shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 4 or Strict Middling, but which in color is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Tinged, effective August 20, 1936."

*No. 5 Tinged (or Middling Tinged).*—No. 5 Tinged or Middling Tinged shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 5 or Middling, but which in color is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 5 Tinged or Middling Tinged, effective August 20, 1936."

*No. 6 Tinged (or Strict Low Middling Tinged).*—No. 6 Tinged or Strict Low Middling Tinged shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, but which in color is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 6 Tinged or Strict Low Middling Tinged, effective August 20, 1936."

*No. 7 Tinged (or Low Middling Tinged).*—No. 7 Tinged or Low Middling Tinged shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 7 or Low Middling, but which in color is within the range represented by a set of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Cotton Standards of the United States, American Upland, No. 7 Tinged or Low Middling Tinged, effective August 20, 1936."

#### SPOTTED COTTON

*No. 3 Spotted (or Good Middling Spotted).*—No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 3 or Good Middling, but which in color is between No. 3 or Good Middling and No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Tinged.

*No. 4 Spotted (or Strict Middling Spotted).*—No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted shall be American upland Cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 4 or Strict Middling, but which in color is between No. 4 or Strict Middling and No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Tinged.

*No. 5 Spotted (or Middling Spotted).*—No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 5 or Middling, but which in color is between No. 5 or Middling and No. 5 Tinged or Middling Tinged.

*No. 6 Spotted (or Strict Low Middling Spotted).*—No. 6 Spotted or Strict Low Middling Spotted shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, but which in color is between No. 6 or Strict Low Middling and No. 6 Tinged or Strict Low Middling Tinged.

*No. 7 Spotted (or Low Middling Spotted).*—No. 7 Spotted or Low Middling Spotted shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 7 or Low Middling, but which in color is between No. 7 or Low Middling and No. 7 Tinged or Low Middling Tinged.

#### YELLOW STAINED COTTON

*No. 3 Yellow Stained (or Good Middling Yellow Stained).*—No. 3 Yellow Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 3 or Good Middling, but which in color is deeper than No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Tinged.

*No. 4 Yellow Stained (or Strict Middling Yellow Stained).*—No. 4 Yellow Stained or Strict Middling Yellow Stained shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 4 or Strict Middling, but which in color is deeper than No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Tinged.

*No. 5 Yellow Stained (or Middling Yellow Stained).*—No. 5 Yellow Stained or Middling Yellow Stained shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 5 or Middling, but which in color is deeper than No. 5 Tinged or Middling Tinged.

#### GRAY COTTON

*No. 3 Gray (or Good Middling Gray).*—No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 3 or Good Middling, but which is more gray in color than No. 3 or Good Middling and no darker in color than the dullest bale in No. 6 or Strict Low Middling.

*No. 4 Gray (or Strict Middling Gray).*—No. 4 Gray or Strict Middling Gray shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 4 or Strict Middling, but which is more gray in color than No. 4 or Strict Middling and no darker in color than the dullest bale in No. 7 or Low Middling.

*No. 5 Gray (or Middling Gray).*—No. 5 Gray or Middling Gray shall be American upland cotton which in leaf and preparation is No. 5 or Middling, but which is more gray in color than No. 5 or Middling and no darker in color than the dullest bale in No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary.

#### GENERAL

American upland cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is within the range of the standards established by this notice, but which contains a combination of color, leaf, and preparation not within any one of the definitions herein set out, shall be designated according to the definition which is equivalent to, or if there be no exact equivalent is next below, the average of all the factors that determine the grade of the cotton: *Provided*, That in no event shall the grade assigned to any cotton or sample be more than one grade higher than the grade classification of the color or leaf contained therein.

Effective as specified in the first paragraph hereof, this notice shall supersede the public notice of July 30, 1923, establishing official cotton standards of the United States for grades and colors of American upland cotton and the public notice of the Secretary of Agriculture dated August 10, 1932, establishing official cotton standards of the United States for Extra White cotton.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed, in the City of Washington, this 20th day of August 1935.



*Haw Wallace*

Secretary of Agriculture.

**ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS IN 1935 TO CONSIDER REVISION OF STANDARDS**

**ATTENDANCE AT MEETING IN WASHINGTON JULY 11, 1935**

American Cotton Cooperative Association, New Orleans, La.: J. Raymond Frye.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C.: Sydney Bluhm, Henry Roediger.

Atlantic Cotton Association, Atlanta, Ga.: R. B. Walker.

Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.: W. R. Meadows.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Charlotte, N. C.: A. W. Fisher.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.: B. J. Kane.

Cotton Textile Institute, New York, N. Y.: W. E. Acton, A. J. Kelly.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.: W. E. Acton.

New England Cotton Buyers Association, Boston, Mass.: F. Scott Armstrong.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, La.: H. Baumgarten.

New York Cotton Exchange, New York, N. Y.: Perry E. Moore, Gustave I. Tolson, Robert J. Murray.

Rubber Industries: F. W. Davis, Sam Steer.

Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Memphis, Tenn.: W. J. Britton.

Texas Cotton Association, Waco, Tex.: A. S. Taylor.

**ATTENDANCE AT MEETING IN LE HAVRE, FRANCE, JULY 25-26, 1935**

Syndicat du Commerce des Cotons au Havre, Havre, France: J. Reinhart, Jack Roederer, Louis Chausserie-Lapréé, M. Etzensperger, Emile Thieullent, Leon Hauguel.

Bremer Baumwollbörse, Bremen, Germany: G. A. Furst, Aug. Zulow, Konrad Gminder.

Vereeniging voor den Katoenhandel te Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands: H. R. G. Vollbracht.

Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd., Liverpool, England: L. Ravenscroft, C. S. Hannay, A. C. Nickson.

Manchester Cotton Association, Ltd., Manchester, England: R. Brooks.

Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers' Associations, Ltd., Manchester, England: H. S. Butterworth.

Centro Algodonero de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain: F. Fontanills, J. Valls-Jordana.

Marché de Coton à Gand, Ghent, Belgium: R. P. Pfleger, H. Veesaert.

Associazione Italiana Fascista degli Industriali Cotonieri, Milan, Italy: Alfredo Tobler.

Representing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: C. L. Finch, supervisor of Administration, United States Cotton Standards Act; H. C. Slade, senior specialist in cotton classing.

**ATTENDANCE AT MEETING IN WASHINGTON AUGUST 19, 1935**

Alabama Manufacturers Association, Anniston, Ala.: H. H. Greene.

American Cotton Cooperative Association, New Orleans, La.: J. Raymond Frye.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C.: Sydney Bluhm.

Atlanta Cotton Association, Atlanta, Ga.: R. B. Walker.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Charlotte, N. C.: A. W. Fisher.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.: B. J. Kane.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.: W. E. Acton.

New England Cotton Buyers Association, Boston, Mass.: F. Scott Armstrong.

New York Cotton Exchange, New York, N. Y.; P. B. Weld.

Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Memphis, Tenn.: W. J. Britton.

